

## BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

CHARLES L. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.  
BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

In two days' fighting near Santiago our army used 3,000,000 cartridges.

Wall street offered to subscribe to \$750,000,000 worth of government bonds.

The United States sold Canada last year \$50,000,000 worth of goods, or \$13.50 per capita.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that all telegraphic messages must be stamped by the sender.

The Salvation army in Kansas City, Mo., have started ice wagons for the very poor and will deal out the stuff at ten pence for one cent.

A movement was started at Port Tampa, Fla., the other day to present Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa bay in recognition of his humane and chivalric treatment of Hobson and crew and a desire to save him from possible death should he return to Spain.

M. Berlioz, who has built two tunnels under the river Seine in France, is now out with a plan to tunnel the straits of Gibraltar, from the bay of Vagueros in Spain to Tangier in Africa. The tunnel, according to M. Berlioz, could be built in seven years.

The field forces of the European continental armies on a war footing at the present time number as follows: Russia, 2,500,000 men; Germany, 2,300,000; France, 2,200,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,300,000; and Italy, 900,000. France and Russia could place in the field 4,700,000 men, and the old triple alliance 4,400,000.

The board of directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., have declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent, amounting to \$5,000,000. This enormous dividend is in addition to a cash dividend of 50 per cent, or \$2,500,000, declared within the past year. It is said that no corporation or firm in the world has ever made the enormous profit that this association of men has within the past 12 months.

The women of the New York Ethical Culture society, who some weeks ago established Red Cross workshops in order to give employment to soldiers' wives and daughters, builded better than they hoped for. Employment is given to some 80 women, and the shops now have a weekly pay roll of \$300. Hospital beds are fitted out in all the essentials of hospital service in the nature of bandages, surgical shirts and pajamas. As quickly as the material is made up it is forwarded to the Red Cross hospitals.

The most radical extension of the weather service yet made will be operated immediately by the United States government by the establishment of a system of weather stations on the Caribbean sea for the benefit of all nations whose interests lie in that region. All the observers are to be trained weather sharps and are to be taken exclusively from the present service. While under the general supervision of Chief Moore, of the weather bureau at Washington, there will be a central station, located probably at Kingston, Jamaica, or at Santiago or Guantanamo, Cuba.

At a meeting held in Chicago of persons interested in establishing the identity of the Anglo-Saxons with the House of Israel, or the "Lost Ten Tribes," an Anglo-Israel association was organized. The object of the association is to spread the truth of the claimed identity with the chosen people. The fact that England and the United States bear all the marks by which the kingdom of Israel was to be identified in these latter days and that the people are accomplishing the special mission of this people has been a source of wonder to many Bible students.

The political status of Santiago and its method of government has received earnest attention from the authorities at Washington. As the United States government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba the question of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago has been considered, thus giving them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs on the island. The precedent set at Santiago will serve for other places in Cuba when we come into possession of them.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that a good deal can be said in favor of Representative Gibson's bill to raise an army of 40,000 colored men for service for two years. The United States will need an army of occupation of 30,000 or 35,000 men in the Philippines for a year or two after the war ends, even if it does not retain complete control of the islands permanently. Porto Rico, which will become a permanent American possession immediately, and Cuba, which will be annexed ultimately, will each need a considerable force for a few years and, of course, soldiers will be stationed in Hawaii.

The superintendent of Brooklyn's famous Greenwood cemetery declares that something like 30,000 chipmunks are at present enjoying themselves in that beautiful silent city and doing great damage to boot. They have burrowed under the walks and have burrowed under the tombs. They have undermined headstones and ruined shrubbery, and florists and gardeners, policemen and guards are at their wits' end to get rid of them. About 14 years ago the same little pests infested Greenwood, but they were driven out by a chipmunk exterminator after he had slaughtered 25,000.

A New York broker tried, it was said, to induce the war department to use rockets at Santiago instead of guns. He has invented a rocket, similar to the one we send up on July 4, which will travel a distance of 1,000 yards and carry on the tail of its stick one pound of dynamite or nitro-glycerine. His idea was to set off 100 or so at a time, from the trenches, dropping their awful freight into the heart of the city. He believed that one or two charges would scare the Spaniards to death. The rocket, it is claimed, can be trained like a gun, and is both safe and easily and quickly constructed.

## MAY BE A CLASH.

Conflict Between Merritt and Aguinaldo Almost Unavoidable.

Cuban Junta Wants No Rupture—Conduct of Garcia Not Approved—Cervera May Become an American—Will Take Spanish Prisoners Home.

Washington, July 21.—When Maj. Gen. Merritt reaches Manila about August 3 he will issue a proclamation declaring the Philippine islands the military possession of the United States, and then, if ever, the clash will come between Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and the troops sent by our government to occupy the island of Luzon and capture the city of Manila. Rear Admiral Dewey has kept the president informed of the conspiracies Aguinaldo has hatched and of his attempt to induce the surrender of Capt. Gen. Augusti and persuade him to co-operate with the rebels in an effort to cause the withdrawal of the United States army, but there does not seem to be much doubt in administration circles of the ability of Dewey and Merritt to control the situation. Gen. Merritt's authority will be absolute on the islands as soon as he lands. If Aguinaldo interferes with the carrying out of his instructions, American guns will be turned upon him. In a sense he is the lawful ally of the United States, but he has betrayed the trust imposed in him and, in order to escape the espionage of Brig. Gen. Anderson, he removed his headquarters from Cavite to Bakor. At the first opportunity Gen. Merritt will take charge of the revenues and customs of the islands, he will open the ports to the trade of all nations and the money collected will be confiscated as war indemnity to defray the expenses of the army.

CUBAN JUNTA WANTS NO RUPTURE. Washington, July 21.—Senor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban junta were in consultation yesterday with the United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba, so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if Gen. Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States authorities there it arose from a misunderstanding of the president's proclamation and of the intention of the United States government in the premises. The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought that the action of Gen. Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field they would acquiesce in the action of the United States army and render the United States army hearty support. The Cubans assured the war officials that nothing was further from their desire than rupture with the United States forces and authority. It also became known that the junta had sent dispatches to Gen. Garcia and other Cuban officers that their course at Santiago was not approved by the junta and if persisted in would result in serious injury to the Cubans.

CERVERA MAY BECOME AN AMERICAN. New York, July 21.—It comes from a very reliable source that Admiral Cervera will renounce his allegiance to Spain and become a citizen of the United States. Admiral Cervera, it is said, has come to this conclusion for various reasons, the principal one being that he is convinced the Spanish government will order a court-martial to try him for losing his ships off Santiago. The report that Gen. Toral is to be court-martialed for surrendering at Santiago only strengthens Cervera's conviction in this regard, and while he acted strictly under orders in running out of Santiago and put up a courageous and noble fight, he is convinced that his government is ready and willing to sacrifice any officer of the army or navy to reconcile the public in a degree to the rapidly following disasters. Cervera cites the cases of Admiral Montojo, who did such splendid battle to Dewey at Manila and whom the Spaniards will order court-martialed, as well as the commander of the revenue cutter which surrendered to Dewey after being fired upon, and when there was no chance of escape. The latter was court-martialed and shot.

WILL TAKE SPANISH PRISONERS HOME. Washington, July 21.—Arrangements were practically concluded by the government last night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$35 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company for the government's advertisement for bids. The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from the 21st inst., two in 17 days and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 31 days from the 21st.

Spaniards' Alleged Ill-Treatment. Madrid, July 21.—Advice received here from the Philippine islands say that the natives are ill-treating 4,000 Spanish prisoners, but that it is hoped that the friendly officers of the French government will rescue many of the Spaniards.

They Don't Want to Join Brooks. Washington, July 21.—J. A. Campbell, who was Gen. Sheridan's camp bell, who has been appointed captain of volunteers and will be attached to the staff of Gen. Brooke as chief of scouts. He will accompany the general to Porto Rico.

FOR THE CYCLING MAJORITY. It requires "and" to learn how to ride a bicycle, but one doesn't care to encounter much of it afterwards.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

On a fine day it is reckoned that the cycle riders of the world cover the grand total of 100,000,000 miles, or 4,000 times round the world.

Rubber solution does not always keep well, and it is advisable to examine the contents of a tube of it if it has not been opened for some time in order to make sure that a repair can be made with it.

## REFUGEES RETURNING.

Hordes of Miserable and Hungry People Going Back to Santiago from El Caney—Many Dying of Hunger.

Before Santiago, July 18.—The refugees at El Caney to-day received Gen. Shafter's permission to return to Santiago. By nine o'clock in the morning the most venturesome had started on the four mile walk to the city and all day long a procession of gaunt women and emaciated children struggled forward, munching mangoes and begging for hard tack. Old men, too weak themselves, attempted to assist their exhausted wives and daughters. Two weeks of suffering in the overcrowded and filthy town of El Caney worked and changes in the appearance of the refugees. The American soldiers stood by the roadside watching the procession. Women of evident refinement and good family struggled along on foot or muleback. Several carriages came from the city to carry back the families of the Spanish officers, and people who were able to pay \$20 in gold for a mile's ride. Reports that the streets of the city are clogged with dead horses and cattle, the fear of disease from bad sanitary conditions and similar considerations deter many from going in until the Americans have occupied Santiago and the much talked of disinfection shall have been accomplished. There were 14 deaths at El Caney yesterday and twice that number are expected to-day, all from illness arising from lack of food. There is no yellow fever at El Caney.

### SANTIAGO IS A PESTHOLE.

Is One of the Two Greatest Fever-Breeding Centers of the World—Town Ripe for an Epidemic.

Santiago, July 20.—Gen. Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. Although there is at present but a single case of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered the greatest fever breeding centers in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature, at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving it dirty and repellant, it is a veritable pesthole.

### KANSAS TROOPS POISONED.

Ptomaine in the Hash Affects Fifty-Five Men of the Twenty-second Regiment—Fifteen May Die.

Washington, July 20.—Fifty-five men belonging to company A, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, at Camp Alger, were poisoned to-day by eating hash cooked in a tin-lined vessel that had become corroded. Fifteen of the men are seriously ill and are not expected to recover. The hash was eaten at breakfast and those who partook of it became ill shortly afterward. The hospital doctors pronounce it to be ptomaine poisoning. The names of the men have not been ascertained.

Another Dispatch from Shafter. Washington, July 20.—The navy department posted the following bulletin from Shafter: "My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops tomorrow to receive surrender of interior garrisons. About 2,000 at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of coast garrisons, Guantanamo, Boilebon, Sagua and Pinar." Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—The connection between the Frisco and Blair lines will be made to-day and Kansas City will be tied with Chicago as the greatest railroad center of the world, having the same number of railroad lines as Chicago, 27 lines and 17 systems. On August 1 the St. Joseph & Grand Island will begin running trains into Kansas City, making this the greatest railroad center in the world.

Eight Men Will Be Dropped. Washington, July 20.—Information has reached the war department that, notwithstanding the medical examination prior to muster in, men have been enlisted in the volunteer army who should have been rejected as unfit for military service. The adjutant general has issued an order directing that systematic inquiry be made, with a view to eliminating such from the organization, by the medical officers.

Shafter Was a Railroad Brakeman. Hamilton, Mo., July 20.—Gen. Shafter, the hero of Santiago, was a resident of this county 40 years ago. In 1859 the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad was completed this far on its westward course to St. Joseph. Gen. Shafter and his brother were "braking" on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. From railroading Shafter began teaching school, but soon entered the army.

Spain's Most Powerful Warship Damaged. Matanzas, July 20.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16 off the coast of Tunis the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and, from the fact that a cruiser had taken the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

No More Troops for Manila. Washington, July 21.—Congressman Lewis, of Washington, was informed by several of the high government officials that "no more troops would be sent to the Philippines unless an emergency should arise there requiring an additional detail, and that is not looked for."

Hog Cholera in Iowa. Mason City, Ia., July 20.—Hog cholera has made its first appearance for this year in this section. H. M. Messer has lost his entire herd. The disease appears even more virulent than last year. Breeders are fearful of a spread.

Of Interest to Transient Societies. Fort Worth, Tex., July 20.—United States Internal Revenue Collector Hunt has ruled that warrants drawn on the treasury of the Knights of Pythias in payment of benefits and current expenses do not have to be stamped as checks. The decision is of interest to all fraternal lodges.

Runaway Gold Demerits. Chicago, July 20.—The state central committee of the national democratic party will formulate an address to the gold democrats of the state, advising that no candidate be voted for who favors free coinage.

## IS AGAIN DELAYED.

Gen. Miles Still Waiting for the Naval Convoy to Porto Rico.

Men on Transports Getting Tired—Some of the Horses Have Also Died Through Being Kept Aboard Ship—Orders to Sampson.

Washington, July 21.—The war and navy departments are now engaged in making all of the arrangements for the dispatch of the Porto Rican expedition and Watson's eastern squadron. There has occurred one of those natural pauses in the progress of the campaign, incident to the completion of one set of operations and the initiation of another. There being no possibility of the receipt of news of a great battle or of surrender, there was less excitement and less evidence of a nervous strain than for weeks past.

Gen. Miles' expected departure was again deferred. The explanation given was that there was difficulty experienced at Santiago in securing the naval convoy for the expedition. It is known, however, in addition that the president himself has restrained Gen. Miles to the extent of adjourning him in earnest terms not to commit the folly of starting for Porto Rico without the most complete preparation.

The government has profited by the lessons taught by the Santiago expedition. Aside from the actual loss of life that might have been expected to result from a badly calculated start, it is realized that our relations with some of the European powers would be, in a small measure at least, impaired by the adverse moral effect created by anything approaching a defeat for the American arms at this stage of the war. Therefore, it is certain that so far as the department can prevent, Gen. Miles' soldiers will not run short of food, nor of tents to protect them from the tropical rains, nor of the means of transportation, that were so deficient at the beginning of the Santiago movement.

Gen. Miles reported yesterday afternoon that he had with him ten transports, which it is presumed have aboard several thousand soldiers, although at least two of them are filled with equipment. The men aboard ship are suffering from delay, precisely as did the soldiers who lay in Tampa bay before the departure of the Shafter expedition. Inquiry made at the navy department to ascertain where the delay had arisen in securing convoys was met with the statement that the matter was very general. He was simply directed by the department to furnish a convoy, and it was assumed that he would confer with Gen. Miles as to the number and character of vessels required for that purpose.

As the campaign, from a naval point of view, is to be principally a land movement, the naval officers do not believe a very extensive convoy is necessary. Gen. Miles telegraphed the war department yesterday afternoon, announcing the arrival there from Tampa of the transports Lampasas and Nueces with about 600 men on board. These are supposed to include the District of Columbia engineers and artillery battalions. Gen. Miles states that he has now ten transports with him and it is supposed they are laden with troops. He complains the men are very tired waiting for their naval convoy and says some of the horses have died from the effects of being taken aboard ship and kept there.

Secretary Alger said last night that he expected Gen. Miles, one brigade of infantry and some artillery would leave Cuba immediately, under convoy of a strong naval squadron, for the invasion of Porto Rico. He expressed the hope and belief that the troops were already en route to Porto Rico. Most of them had been on board the transports for several days, and the situation was becoming trying for the troops, and that, so far as the war department and Gen. Miles were concerned, the expedition had been in readiness to proceed to Porto Rico for several days. Orders were sent yesterday to Admiral Sampson to start at once with his fleet for the landing place in Porto Rico, which has been determined upon by the war authorities. No information could be obtained at the war department last night as to whether the fleet actually had sailed.

Did His Ship Shafter? New York, July 21.—A Herald special from Santiago says: The proceedings at the surrender of Santiago were marked by the conduct of Sylvester Seovel, correspondent for the New York World, who slapped Gen. Shafter in the face. Seovel had tried to get to the roof of the palace to help hoist the American flag, but a guard turned him back. Immediately after the ceremony Seovel pushed his way to Gen. Shafter and slapped the general's face. He was promptly arrested and confined.

Gen. Garcia Reported Killed. New York, July 21.—A Kingston, Jamaica, cable to the New York Evening Post says that Cubans arriving from Siboney report that Gen. Garcia is dead. The Cubans make a mystery of the death, saying that it should not be known in Cuba yet, or in the United States, for reasons of state, and give no particulars, except that he was shot.

Island Did Not Kill Them. Camp Alger, Va., July 21.—With the exception of ten men, the members of the Kansas regiment who were poisoned by eating hash have been discharged from the hospital. The remainder are expected to return to their duties to-day.

Rushing the Immunes to Santiago. Washington, July 21.—The war department to-day was doing its best to hurry forward the immune regiments. Gen. Shafter has urgently requested and it is hoped that they will be gotten off within 24 hours.

Clippings. The distance at which a vessel can be seen at sea does not depend upon the power of the glass used by the observer, but upon the convexity of the earth's surface. The sails of a ship can be perceived at from 20 to 30 miles, according to heights of the masts. At the distance of 30 the hulls can be made out, while at 15 to 25 the whole vessel is plainly visible. The powerful glasses used on board vessels enable the observer only to ascertain with accuracy the character and armament of the enemy's ship, but do not increase the range of vision beyond the horizon.

## SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Kansas Bankruptcy Referees. The new federal bankruptcy law goes into effect August 1, and Judge Foster has divided Kansas into five districts, with headquarters at Topeka, Kansas City, Fort Scott, Salina and Wichita. The referees are: Thomas J. White, Kansas City; J. G. Blonckner, Topeka; C. E. Conroy, Fort Scott; Z. C. Milliken, Salina, and T. B. Wall, Wichita. The referees receive \$10 for each bankruptcy case filed with them and one per cent of all money disbursed to litigants.

The Eight-Hour Day Problem. The state labor bureau is conducting an investigation in regard to the feeling of workmen in the matter of an eight-hour day. Reports were received from 1,000 wage-earners, who were asked the question, "Are you in favor of a law making an eight-hour day a legal day's work?" Out of 1,000 replying, 732 expressed themselves in favor of an eight-hour day, and 268 were opposed. The largest proportion of opponents is found among clerks and bookkeepers.

Put at Heavy Work Too Young. In one of the Kansas-boy letters from San Francisco it is recounted that a company of farmer boys recently arrived at Camp Merritt and were examined for enlistment. Very much to the surprise of the officers, who regarded the men as the strongest and most rugged-looking of any in camp, 20 out of 98 were rejected on account of heart disease and rupture. The examining surgeon advanced the theory that farmer boys were put at heavy work too young.

Populist Women Organized. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, state librarian, and several other populist women, have organized the Kansas Commonwealth club to be run as an aid society to the populist campaign. The officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs; vice president, Miss Carrie Griffin; secretary, Mrs. Julia Breidenthal. Executive committees: First district, Mrs. Bina Oils; second, Mrs. Laura Lowe; third, Mrs. Luella Kravitz; fourth, Mrs. Nellie Tipton; fifth, Mrs. Catherine Hoffman; sixth, Mrs. Anna Walt; seventh, Mrs. Emma Marshall; eighth, Mrs. Anna Champe.

Candidates Must Pay. Candidates for office in Kansas will have to make their contribution to the government war fund under a ruling by United States Attorney Lambert in contested successfully in the courts. He has decided that every nomination paper filed either with Secretary of State Hush or with a county clerk must have a ten cent internal revenue stamp affixed to it before it can legally be filed or the name permitted to go on the official ballot.

Kansas Flour Statistics. Receipts from 33 flouring mills in Kansas are included in the annual report of the state labor commissioner, now being compiled. The total capital invested is \$1,611,704. They employ 334 men, whose yearly wages are \$900 each. The average cost of wheat used in each mill is over \$100,000, and the amount of flour manufactured is over 21,000 barrels each. The commissioner calls attention to the fact that a prominent miller claims that there is no such thing as a full-weight package of flour sold in the state. A sack weighs gross 36 pounds; half a sack, 18 pounds gross.

War Upon Christian Scientists. The Kansas state board of health, through secretary Gill, announces that it will wage relentless war on Christian scientists. The first case will be that of Ida Wells, a Topeka Christian scientist who has been practicing along that line. Assistant Attorney General Snelling lately ruled that Christian scientists have no right to charge for their services and Dr. Gill will go after Miss Wells under that ruling.

Kansas G. A. R. Reunion. State Commander Eastman, of the Kansas G. A. R., has tabulated a list of the reunions to be held in the state this year. They follow: Cloverdale, July 20-22; Frankfort, August 19-21; Liberal, August 17-19; Cherokee, August 22-24; Centralia, August 24-26; Arkansas City, August 30 to September 2; Emporia, September 1; Junction City, September 5-10; Elwin, September 14-16; Newton, September 22-23; Topeka, state, September 23-25; Chanute, October 4-6; Concordia, October 6-8; Peabody, October 11-13.

Concluded She Was Mistaken. Rev. John Unberger, a young Baptist minister, and Miss Mittie Brit, an estimable young lady of Larned, were to have been married the other day, but at the very last hour, when the young man made his appearance at the home of his intended bride, the lady had concluded that she had been mistaken in her regard for the young minister and refused to marry him.

Educated Undertakers Wanted. Funeral directors from all over Kansas met at Emporia and organized an association with J. A. Harouff, of Atchison, chairman, and L. M. Penwell, of Topeka, secretary. The association will ask for legislation requiring undertakers to have a certificate of graduation from a legitimate college before they can work.

A Defaulting Kansas Banker. R. L. Hunscome, for eight years teller and bookkeeper of the First national bank of Kingman, has absconded, leaving the bank \$5,000 short. He appeared at his desk as usual last Wednesday morning, but when he noted that the bank officers were going over his accounts, he stepped out and did not appear again.

To Show Up the "Invalids." Mayor Fellows, of Topeka, requested the probate judge of the county to publish in the official paper the names of all the persons who purchase liquor at drug stores. Fellows thinks publishing the names of purchasers will force druggists to be strict and will scare the buyers of liquor.

For a Terrible Crime. Ernest Adamson, aged 33, whose father is one of the wealthiest landowners in Reno county, was arrested recently charged with one of the most repulsive of crimes—assault, and that too on his sister, Edith Adamson, only 15 years old.

West Down with the Bridge. While crossing the river bridge at Neosho Falls, 60 head of cattle stampeded and the vibration was so great the bridge fell, carrying the cattle and two men driving them down 30 feet into seven feet of water. The men escaped serious injury.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Topeka's population is 33,651. Two or three additional new smelters will be built at Iola. The war tax will cost the Santa Fe railroad \$180,000 a year. Mrs. Annie Diggs has resigned as secretary of the social democracy of Kansas.

Rev. Father Thien, a Catholic priest of Wichita, has been appointed an army chaplain. The United States revenue collector is after those Kansas millers who adulterate flour.

The Southern Kansas (Santa Fe) depot at Garnett, erected in 1869, was destroyed by fire.

The Memphis railroad will move its big grain elevator from West Memphis, Ark., to Rosedale.

Experienced Kansas horticulturists say the west must depend on the east for apples this year.

Among the troops ordered to Porto Rico are those commanded by Gen. J. K. Hudson, of Topeka.

Wyandotte county furnished two companies of negro volunteers for the two Kansas battalions.

A pest that attacks the roots and bodies of trees is badly damaging fruit trees in Atchison county.

Congressman-at-Large Botkin declares himself in favor of McKinley's territorial expansion policy.

Two white men—one from Kansas City and one from Wichita—enlisted in the Kansas colored battalion.

Over a dozen horses have died at Conway, McPherson county, of a disease thought to be loco poisoning.

It is said the state prohibition committee is well supplied with funds and will make a vigorous campaign.

The two battalions of negro volunteers were mustered in at Topeka on the 20th and are now ready for war.

Great Bend citizens have purchased the Central Normal college, located at that place, and it will be run by them.

Lieut. Evans, of the Twenty-second Kansas, camped at Falls Church, Va., will be court-martialed for drunkenness.

The Santa Fe railroad put a reduced schedule of rates on coal into effect that affects 28 towns in east central Kansas.

The average yearly wages of employees in Kansas is \$109.00, ranging from \$65.56 for domestics to \$130 for engineers.

The two men suspected of robbing the Frisco train at Andover, Butler county, were captured at Maize, Sedgewick county.

In Kansas there are only 117,631 people who have free mail delivery, while there are 1,217,047 who call at the post office for their mail.

The live stock sanitary commission has quarantined three herds of cattle in Butler county, 30 cows having died of Texas fever in that vicinity.

The average weekly compensation of all Kansas female wage-earners the past year was \$5.01, an increase of 20 per cent. over the preceding year.

It will be impossible for the state to furnish tents for the state G. A. R. reunion this year, because the volunteers have taken them all to the front.

The federal government will this year allow \$24,000 for the purpose of scientific investigation at the Kansas agricultural college. Last year the allowance was \$1,000.

D. R. Stephens, of Iola, is looking up "Price raid" claims in Kansas, which, he says, will aggregate \$35,000. Stephens will try to get the national government to pay these claims.

Because the city requires ten hours for a day's work, a revolt against working out the poll tax was started by male citizens of Fort Scott, who will test in court the validity of the law.

E. E. McClelland, a farmer near Wichita, was robbed of \$1,100 in cash, a bank check for \$2,500 and \$16,000 in notes and mortgages. The thief entered his home in broad day and held McClelland up.

P. L. Dix, a Herington boy, was killed at the battle of Santiago. He was a private in the rough riders, and was the youngest of the 11 children reared by Nathan Dix, a well-known citizen of Dickinson county.

A well-known farmer near Cherokee created much indignation by publicly horsewhipping his grown daughter upon the streets of Cherokee because she was in the company of a young man whose society he had forbidden her.

Attorney General Boyle rules that when cattle are in transit from one county to another on March 1, the assessor of the township in which the owner lives shall assess them for taxation, no matter whether the cattle have arrived there or not.

Brig. Gen. J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, has been assigned to the Second brigade of the Second division Fourth army corps, one of the finest of the volunteer troops. It embraces the First regiment District of Columbia, Second New York and Fifth Maryland.

Last March the city of Neodesha put in a \$12,000 gas plant, which has paid all running expenses and \$500 besides. The city was so well pleased with the enterprise that it was decided to build a waterworks plant, and \$15,000 in bonds were voted for the purpose. The bonds for both plants were purchased by Neodesha men.

Frank Miller, an organ salesman at Halletts, was whipped, tarred and feathered by a mob because he had attempted to outrage a four-year-old girl.

Farmer Stows, seven miles west of Lawrence, lost several cattle from an unknown disease. They were taken sick and died in two hours in great agony.

Farmer William Fair, near Hutchinson, had 150 acres of wheat burned by fire from a locomotive engine.

The historic Plaster's hotel at Leavenworth, built in 1855 by southern proselytary men, was sold the other day for \$5,000.

Charles Root, a Russell volunteer who died in camp at Chickamauga, was buried with military honors at Russell. He was only 17.

Rev. Bernard Kelly, the well-known Methodist preacher, is chaplain of a regiment that has been before Santiago the past few weeks.

John Henry Collins, the young college student in jail at Topeka charged with the murder of his father, is clamoring for a change of venue.

Highland, Doniphan county, one of the oldest towns in Kansas, will have a railroad soon, having voted \$50,000 bonds for a branch of the Great Indian.

## You Will Stand the Heat

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## STRAINING A FRIENDSHIP.

A Story Which Strained the Bonds That United Two Sweet Young Things.

They were standing at the counter, and I couldn't help but hear. "Talk about hard luck," said the girl with the hot chocolate. "I know a woman who had an awful thing happen to her over in New York."

"Oh, do tell me about it," gurgled the girl with the ice cream soda.

"Well," went on the chocolate girl, "she's not wealthy at all, you know, and she doesn't keep a nurse. So, one day, when she had to go down town shopping, she took her baby and left it at one of these day nurseries where plenty of them give a check for it, and she went off shopping. She didn't come back to the creche till late in the afternoon, and when she went to take out the check it was gone."

"Good gracious!" said the girl with the ice cream soda, looking shocked. "What did she do?"

"Well," went on the chocolate girl, "they told her she couldn't take the baby without a check, and she'd have to wait till the other babies were taken away, and then she could have what was left. So she waited for hours and hours, till all the babies were gone but one, and when she went to get that—well, the only baby left was a colored baby."